#### GRANT AND MEXICO.

WHY THE TREATY SHOULD BE RATIFIED.

NOT A PARTNER OF M. ROMERO-LITTLE PECUN-IARY INTEREST IN THE COUNTRY. General Grant has sent the following letter to The Washington Evening Star relative to the pending Mexican Treaty :

NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 22, 1884. To the Editor of The Washington Evening Star : In your issue of Saturday, headed "The Mexican Treaty-The Senate declines to ratify it at present," I

ind the following paragraph:
WHY SOME SENATORS VOTED AGAINST IT.—A member of
congress said to a Star reporter to-day: "There were
ome votes, several of them at least, cast against the
dexioan Treaty in the Senate, for this renson: You see
frant and Romero were partners in Mexico, and they
beained some large concessions from that Government
in relation to railroad and steamboat lines. Now Grant
is the United States Commissioner and Romero the Mexican Commissioner, and both of them were exceednely anxious to have the treaty ratified. It
was suspected—and really I can't say it was more than a
lines to that these two men, partners in business, ind was suspected—and really I can't say it was more than a suspiction—that these two men, partners in business, had but private interests in that treaty; that it would ald them in developing the monopolies they want, and as no real good could be discovered in the treaty, nothing patent enough to outweigh this suspicion, why several penators whom i know of concluded that the safest pian would be to vote against it."

The statement that "Grant and Romero were partners

in Mexico, and that they obtained some large concessions from that Government in relation to railroad and steamboat lines," is wholly without foundation. Mr. Romero and myself never had in our lives any pecuniary transand myself better transactions of any kind. Since the close of our Rebellion and the expulsion of Maximilian om Mexico there has been a warm sympathy between Romero and myself, our views being coincident as to the relations that ought to exist between Mexico and the United States. We have both devoted much time to bringing about more intimate relations between the two reput lies, and entirely gratuitously on our own part. I myself e no pecuniary interest in any of the improvemen which are taking place in Mexico with American capital,

but feel a great interest in their success. In the paragraph quoted above you say : "It was sus and really I can't say it was more than a suspic ion—that these two men, partners in the business, had big private interests in that treaty; that it would aid them in developing the monopolies they want," etc. As stated above, Mr. Romero and myself are not partners in anything. We have, neither of us-I certainly have not -any more interest in the ratification of that treaty than ther private citizen of my country. I believe its ratification would be a great step toward establishing those relations between two configuous republics which ought to exist, and which would be of mutual ad-

I might say here that in some of the arguments which I I man say at the periodicals of the time, I have seen urged against a treaty the fact that Cuba was so near to Mexico that it would be an easy matter to was so near to Mexico that it would be an easy matter to ship their hogs and their sugar to that country and reskip it from there, thus exading the duties. Of course, stringent haws would be passed to make such acts dangerous; but, aside from any law, there are two answers to that objection to the treaty, either of which is in itself conclusive as against that objection. First, Mexico has a higher tariff upon sugar than the United States has, and they have no provision in their laws for rebate of duties where imported articles are re-exported. The second conclusive answer is that it is only crude sugar which is admitted free under the treaty, and the difference between the Cuban raw sugar and the Mexican raw sugar is so great that it would not even require an expert to tell the difference between them by the "feel" slone, if he was blindfolded. I write this from a sick-room and by dictation, and therefore will not go into details, as I would if I was able to sit up and write myself. I might add, however, that while I have spent thousands of dollars of my own money and a great deal of time to advance the development of Mexico by United States capital and by American influence, I have not one dollar's interest in all that has been I have the slightest pecuning have the libelieve ought to be in developing those relations which I believe ought to be six between contiguous countries, and particularly those of like institutions, and in the case of Mexico I think it more important because of her great undeveloped resources, which must make her soon a commercial state of very great importance. Very truly yours,

U. S. Grant.

#### COMMENTS OF SENOR ROMERO.

Washington, Jan. 23 .- The Star publishes an interview with Sener Romero in reference to General ant's letter. Schor Romero said that he felt himself highly honored when his name was mentioned in connec on with General Grant's, as he is sure that the General is incapable of doing anything that is not highly honor "I know," said he, "that General Grant has not , and has not had, any personal interest in Mexico which might be served by the ratification of the recip-ocity treaty. General Grant has always been a warmincere and disinterested friend of Mexico, and with a to serve that country, and not with any object of npetent gentlemen of this country for the purpose of liding a railroad from the City of Mexico to the Mexian frontier with Guatemala, which road has not yet een berun and is not likely to be built for the present.

"So far as I am concerned, I am a friend, and more than this, a great admirer of General Grant. I believe him to be one of the purest and greatest men of this ntry and of this century, and I have no doubt his greatest men in American history. I, myself, do not hold a single share of any railroad now built or about to be built in Mexico, or any other personal interest in any of them, but not withstancing this I my to help them all, not for any reason of personal profit, but for reasons of public good to my country, which needs such roads for its development and prosperity. It has been intimated that the treaty has been framed for the advantage of railroads, but I am at a loss to know how railroads could be benefited if they had nothing to carry. The truth is that I believe myself to be as sheere and disinterested a friend of the United States as General Grant is of Mexico, and that, as each of as knows well both countries, the treaty which we signed is really reciprocal in its benefits to both. In my opinion the best interests of them both have been consulted and provided for in that instrument." catest men in American history. 1, myself, do not hold

# EXCITING CHASE OF TWO CONVICTS.

THEY ESCAPE FROM JAIL-CAUGHT AND BROUGHT

Jackson, Ohio, Jan. 23.—Great excitement was caused to-day here by the breaking of jail by Luke and William Jones, under sentence to be hanged Friday, February 20, for the murder of Anderson Lackey. The It is pleasing to know and feel that any one of the large guards kept their revolvers in a wooden box in the outer corridor of the joil. Frederick Reed, who was on guard to-day, went to dinner at the usual hour. As soon munds, Sherman, and others mentioned. Mr. Arthur mas munds, Sherman, and others mentioned. Mr. Arthur mas munds, Sherman, and others mentioned. He has not that the had pursued the witness in a cowardly and that he had pursued the witness in a cowardly and that he had pursued the witness in a cowardly and that he had pursued the witness in a cowardly and that he had pursued the witness in a cowardly and that he had pursued the witness in a cowardly and that he had pursued the witness in a cowardly and that he had pursued the witness in a cowardly and that he had pursued the witness in a cowardly and that he had pursued the witness in a cowardly and that he had pursued the witness in a cowardly and that he had pursued the witness in a cowardly and that he had pursued the witness in a cowardly and that he had been witness in a cowardly and the witness in guards kept their revolvers in a wooden box in the outer their bunk, and converted it into a hook, with which they drew the box centaining the revolvers near enough to enable them

Being now armed with two revolvers each, they began to devise means of getting into the outer corridor. With a heavy bar of iron that was lying near the cell, they soon forced the bolt, and were out in the corridor. Jailer Reed returned at this moment, and was confronted with the muzzles of two revolvers. He was made fast with a rope, and the keys to the outer doors secured. A few moments later the convicts were at liberty. They were half a mile e.t of town before the alarm was out of town before the alarm was given. In half an hour 500 men were in pursuit, and it was not long before the furitives were overtaken.

They stood at bay and commenced firing on the pursuit, stood at bay and commenced firing on the pursuing party. William Dudaway and George Howe then fired at the convicts, one shot taking effect in Luke Jones's right side, The ball entering his lung and he fell to the ground. William Jones then took refuge in a log cabin near by, but his revolvers were empty and he was easily captured: The murderers were then returned to the jail. Luke Jones, it is believed is mortally wounded.

# A RUN ON A LEADVILLE BANK.

HEAVY DEPOSITS-ASSETS SCARCE - THE DOORS CLOSED-A WRATHFUL PUBLIC.

DENVER, Jan. 23 .- A dispatch to The Repubcan from Leadville says: " The First National Bank of this city closed its doors after a heavy run yesterday afternoon. Preparations were being made for a disastrous run in the morning, but at midnight it was made public that the bank would not open this morning. To prevent attachments, the bank has asked for the appointment of

The news was received here with considerable surprise, although the ultimate failure of the bank had long been anticipated in financial circles. A statement of the exact condition of the finances of the bank is at present unobtainable, but the failure is generally believed to be a very

bad one. The deposits probably amount to \$325,000 with no tangible assets. It is rumored that President Dewait's account is \$50,000 overdrawn. Other Colorado banks are not affected.

A dispetch to The Times says: "The bank is guarded by the sheriff. President Dewait and Vice-President Pinn of the bank left the city in a carriage at daybreak this morning, but their destination is unknown. It is feared that when the miners get down from the mines there may be trouble. There is much talk of crookedness at the part of Dewait and Finn."

# A COKE POOL PROPOSED,

PITTSEURG, Jan. 23 .- A movement is on foot form a coke pool on the same basis as the railway bools, for the purpose of obtaining increased and uniform prices. The Frick Cone Company, Schoonmaker & Co., McClum & Co., and the Cornellsville Coke and Iron Com-

95c. to \$1 per ten. The operators claim that prices should be advanced twenty-five per cent.

EACH ONE THE OTHER'S DEAREST. FOE. THE WOULD-BE DUELLISTS EMBRACE-NO WOMAN

SAID TO BE IN THE CASE. Two well-dressed young men, with dark con plexions and of dejected and crestfallen aspect, occuied the Sergeant's room at Jefferson Market Police ied the Sergeant's room at Jefferson Market Police Court for several hours yesterday. They were Arthur P. F. Vianna and Frank Bueno, the two young Brazilians who were arrested on Tuesday morning charged with intending to fight a duel in Canada with pistols. They were waiting for their friends to furnish bail for them. There was nothing bellicose in their expressions as they stole furtive giances at each other, or smiled in sickly fashion at the raillery of their friends. A more unlikely couple to fight a duel it would be difficult to discover. They had passed Tuesday night in adjacent cells, and had sufficient time for reflection to appreciate the ridiculous position in which they were placed. At 10 c'clock they were arraigned before Justice Ford, who required them to furnish bonds in \$1,000 each to appear for examination to-day at 3 o'clock before Justice White, who issued the warrant for their arrest. It was not until nearly 4 o'clock that the required bail was furnished by Anthony Anone, of No. 168 Pearl-st.

Meanwhile their friends had reasoned with them to bring about a reconciliation. As the hours wore on the young men began to feel hungry, having partaken of no refreshments since the previous evening. An empty stomach is a sworn foc to beiligerent feelings; so the pangs of hunger and the entreaties of their friends were at length successful in persuading them that their wounded honor might be satisfied by other means than the spilling of each other's blood. They embraced, renewed their protestations of undying friendship, and when at length they left the court room looked as happy as two schoolboys who had unexpectedly escaped a flogging.

The quarrel between them is said to have eriginated to the store the protestations of the said to have eriginated by the said to have evident them to have evident Court for several hours yesterday. They were

two schoolboys who had unexpectedly escaped a flogging.

The quarrel between them is said to have originated in a pecuniary transaction. Mrs. Pauline Dusan, who gave the information on which they were arrested, lives at No. 119 West Fifty-sixth-st. She is petite in Egure, has engaging manners and speaks with a foreign accent. She was indisposed to talk about the case, but averred that if there was any woman at the bottom of the case she was not aware of it, and that, as she had told Inspector Byrnes, she believed that the dispute had originated in a money transaction. She professed herself delighted in having been successful in frustrating their sanguinary intentions toward each other, but made excuses for them on the ground that coming from Brazil their views of duelling were different from those which prevail here.

#### AZBABEL OF BARNYARD SOUNDS.

OPENING DAY OF THE FANCIERS' SHOW-POULTRY,

PIGEONS AND PETS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Madison Square Garden resounded with the din of a hundred combined barnyards yesterday at the opening of the second annual exhibition of the New-York Fanciers' Club. The great floor of the building was almost entirely covered with rows of neat cages filled with poultry, pigeons and pets by the thousand. A confused, indescribable noise, compounded of cackles and clucks, quacks, gobbles and coos filled the Garden from the bills of hens, turkeys, geese, and doves, while above this constant hubbub rose the voices of all manner of voeifcrous chanticleers, clarion-toned games, fat, purly Cochins and shrill bantans. The exhibition was plainly in an unsettled state, but enough had been done to indicate that the show would be one of the largest and most complete of its ind ever given. There were specimens from New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Verment, Michigan, Virginia, the Frovinces of Quebec and Ontario, Maryland, and Michigan, and one man with an incubator had come from Sau Francisco. The exhibit of poultry formed the largest part of the show. There were Black-breasted Red Games in great numbers, and Brahmas, Dark, Light and Binf, seemingly without end, and all loiling about in fat complacency. White, Buff and Black Cochins by hundreds were there, and speckled Plymouth Rocks by scores pecked at their lunnchoons and lifted up their heads to let their drinks run down their mottled throats. Black Legborns dopped their long, lune combs about, and Silver Duckwinged Games their heads to let their drinks run down their mottied threats. Black Legborns dopped their long,
limp combs about, and Silver Duckwinged Games
strutted jauntily around courting admiration. Many
cages were filled with splendid-looking Houdans,
mottled black and white, and with great handsome
top-knots and beards. All of these were extremely
tame, and seemed to enjoy being petted. There
were Yellow Duckwinged Games, Andalusians,
Wyandottes, Partridge Cochins, and Golden and
Silver Spangled and Pencilled Hamburgs in great
profusion. Several fine specimens of turkeys
swelled around their cages, as if puffed up with selfconfidence after passing unscathed through the
Thanksgiving and Christmas slaughters of their
kind.

kind.

The largest exhibit after the poultry was the pigeon section. There were pouters and fan-talls, tumblers, Jacobins, carriers, trumpeters, "owls," African, and black Russian trumpeters, Chinese pigeons, stratting about, billing and cooing and rmiting their pretty necks in bewildering nambers. One large cage of beautiful Scotch and English fan-

A few rabbits, Guinea-pigs, bantams and minor pets were shown. There was one funny-looking pair of tasseled California quail. In a large upper rooms at the front of the building several incubators were exhibited, and in two of them the young chickens were just beginning to chip their way out of the shells, or were stretching their diminutive wings for the first time, while others were rolling and tumbling over the still innepende ergs. The work of awarding the prizes will begin to-day. The judges are: Geo. O. Brown, Baltimore; Geo. S. Pratt, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. D. Nevins, Philadelphia; Whi. G. White, Chicopee, Mass.; I. K. Felch, Natick, Mass.; W. J. Stanton, New-York City, and J. E. Diehl, Beverly, N. J.

# DR. LORING ON PRESIDENT-MAKING.

Dr. Loring, the Commissioner of Agriculture, sat down for a chat on politics with a Thinuxe reporter n the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening. Said he:

"There is a remarkable absence of bitter rivalries or fierce personal antagonisms in the Republican party. Adversity has tempered the party like fine steel. There is no number of gentlemen mentioned for President might be nominated without any bad feeling being created. That revoivers hear enough to change them party. Mr. Blaine has a strong and powerful following, there in this direction. Mr. Bangs resented this language weamons.

The party of the inner corridor to get the party. Mr. Blaine has a strong and powerful following, there in this direction. Mr. Bangs resented this language weamons. with which God endewed him endures." "General Sherman's name is much mentioned of late, is

"General Sherman's name is much mentioned of late, is it not!"

"Yes, I have heard it. He would have loyal-hearted support from every member of the Republican party. At the banquet in Philadelphia the other day, Governor Hoyt told me he thought be saw signs that General Sherman was marching to the from."

"What about the Democratic nomination!"

"In Washington, Mr. Payne's name is most mentioned."

"Have you heard Carlisle named?"

"Not in Washington. I have seen his name connected with the Presidency in print occasionally. He is an honsest, able man, a man of convictions and fiving up to those convictions. However much I differ with him in his views upon public matters, that must be conreded to him. In his dignity of bearing and many other points he is like Calhoun."

# TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who arrived by the Cunard steamer Bothuta, yesterday, were H. E. Armitage, Dr. E. A. Bouge, N. H. Brewster, William Churchill, Andrew Claghorn, Charles James Flowers, Mrs. Sarah W. Fox, Robert George, Ellis Goldberg, Miss Sarah R. Hartley, Miss Holms, James T. Johnson, Charles E. Jody. John G. McGee, Mrs. L. C. Maulion, Arthur Murray, L. R. E. Paulin, Miss H. E. Player, I. F. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Ramsslen, Aifred R. Reinhaw and Mr. and Mrs. Sellgman. Mrs. Edward A. Ramsneh, Mrs. Ledward Mrs. Sellgman.
The Westphalia brought John Neidlunger, Richard Baradorf and Mr. and Mrs. If Kabls.
The Salvador from Havre brought Count A. Sinibaldi, Mr. and Mrs. C. de Novosselsky, Mrs. B. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Siegfried Fischer, and Alfred Binose.

# NEW-JERSEY FREEMASONS.

TRENTON, Jan. 23 .- The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of this State began here to-day with 125 lodges represented and 500 delegates present. The meeting to-day was entirely secret. Only routine business was transacted and reports read.

# FOREPAUGH'S WHITE ELEPHANT.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.-A dispatch from Forepaugh's agent, now at Gibraltar, says that the white elephant ordered by Mr. Forepaugh has been secured for him and will be shipped to America.

NINE MEN SUCKED INTO A WHIRLPOOL. NASHVILLE, Jan. 23 .- A dispatch to The American from Carthage, on the Upper Cumberland River, says that a raft was drawn into a whirlpool below that town to-day, and that nine men were drowned.

Mendlessohn's songs without words are very sweet. Planes without strings should be made for small musical soirces.—[New-Oricans Pleayane.

pany, who own two-thirds of the 9,000 ovens, are at the lead of the movement, and the other operators are expected to join. The selling price of coke is now from alled to make an ass of himself.—(Boston Post.)

MR. DE MELI'S TESTIMONY.

ORIGIN OF HIS SUSPICION OF HIS WIFE.

MR. PARSONS'S CROSS-EXAMINATION-THE SLIPPER

AS AN INSTRUMENT OF PUNISHMENT. The cross-examination of Henry A. De Meli, in the suit of his wife, Florence M. de Mell, for a limited divorce, went on yesterday before Justice Rumsey, in the Supreme Court. The attendance was as large as the lynx-eyed doorkeeper would allow. Because of the wretched ventilation of the room, he had been instructed to limit the number of auditors. Mr. De Meli, in answer to the questions of John E. Parsons, stated that his attention was first called to possible improper conduct on the part of his wife by Mrs. Von Geyso; he then thought that it must have begun while the De Melis were in a place near Dresden. Mr. De Mell's detective then con-firmed his suspicions. "The detective," said Mr. De apartments during my absence. Prior to November, 1882, Mrs. Von Geyso had thought that the two had travelled off together; had gone over to Frankfort-on-

Main.

Mr. Parsons—When did your interviews with Mrs. Ven Geyso end!

Mr. De Mell—I used to call frequently until I signed the paper to the Baron, and then I told her I had better not come around any more. My detective thought that Mrs. De Mell and Baron Von Geyso had met frequently; yet he had no postitive proof. I could not state that they had met in the Richnitz-strasse, nor in other places mentioned; it was only a matter of report. I don't know what I think about the Linden-platz yet; I sometimes think it was true, and sometimes think it may not have been. If the charge were true of one place, what need of specifying others! I made no charges until I was convinced.

Mr. Parsons—Are you aware you are under a binding oath!

ing others? I made no charges until I was convinced.

Mr. Parsons—Are you aware you are under a binding oath!

Mr. De Meli—Yes.

Mr. Parsons—Are there not two forms of oath in Germany, one of which does not involve perjury!

Mr. De Meli—Oh, dear me! yes. You can swear to what you like, if you do not do it before a judge.

Mr. Parsons—Can you explain this charge: "That, as the plaintiff is informed and believes, at various times in Europe in 1881 and in various places, the detendant committed adultery with Baron Von Geyso!"

Mr. De Meli—Yes: Mr. Von Geyso pressed her belief. I could not specify the places; New-York, for instance. Mrs. Von Geyso thought once that the two had gone to New-York; I did not credit it, however. I believe the only other persons with whom I talked of the matter were the Cousul, the doctor, my lawyer, and Mr. Von Funke. There may have come a time when the American colony in Dresden was talking about such charges preferred against my wife by myself. Many false reports were spread abroad there in the matter.

Mr. Parsons—Did you not tell your wife that if she left you, she should not return!

of Mr. De Meil's father and unother to his wife. He then took up the question of the maison de santé.

Mr. De Meli—This is a place where people are taken who suffer from melancholy and nervous prostration. Mrs. Von Weber, the wife of a life-long friend of mine, was in one of them. Mrs. Von Weber was suffering from mental fromble, which showed itself after the birth of her child. She was in a maison de sonté in Berlim. Her tilness showed itself in severe headaches at first, My wife suffered from such headaches.

after you had reported to her your conversation with Mr. Von Weber relative to his wife's being in a maison de De Melt-Certainly, I thought it perfectly proper, Mr. De Meli-Certainic, I thought it perfectly proper, and that she was entirely able to endure it.

Mr. Parsons—Have you learned of any efforts on the part of your wife to settle this whole trouble quietly i Mr. De Meli—Yes,

Mr. De Meli—Yes, I believe so,

Mr. Parsons (warmly)—Will you say, now. Mr. De Meli, that you did not begin your German proceedings two days after hearing of your wife's desire to settle the matter privately!

ely f De Meli—I cannot say. Parsons—You never opposed having the case go to

referee!
Mr. De Meli—No. I thought it should go to a jury until
was advised differently by my counsel.
Mr. Parsons—Why did you not endeavor to have a quiet,
dendly, conjugal conference before you made your Mr. De Meli-Because, if a woman does not wish to live ith me, I tunk it best to let her go.
Mr. Parsons—When did you begin the slipper discipline your boy i

ir boy f De Mell-Oh, that has been going on all the time. Parsons—What was the size of the slipper! De Mell-Of my foot. Parsons—Do you consider that a proper instrument Yes: I don't know of anything that makes Mr. De Mcil--res: I don't know of anything that makes nore noise and hurts less.

Mr. Parsons--Did not the boy gradually grow deceptive inder your treatment of him f
Mr. De Meil--I decline to answer that. I don't see the leed of tearing the boy to pleces to save the mother. The oy up to October, 1881, was gradually growing better in its behits.

arm around Mrs. De Meli, Regarding his drinking amount depending on circumstances and the country he

lived as happily together as most married people, if not more so. "Mrs. De Meli was sulky at times," he said.

No. 20—Martin Cain agt the City of Syracuse. Argued No. 20—Martin Cain agt the City of Syracuse. "She would show this by refusing to hear the Bible read at night, and she would not kiss me."

at hight, and she would not kiss me."

On re-direct examination Mr. De Meli testified;
Reports regarding Mrs. De Meli's reasons for leaving
me were current in Dresden before the charges of adultory were known. Our apartments were twice set on
fire because my wife would not follow my advice and
place the candles where they would not endanger the
drapery. She had her own way, and once people rushed
in to extinguish the flames.

Mr. Me Clure-Dal you ever oppose any reference in
this case! his case i Mr De Mell-No, nor any other proceeding. I left that

#### the hands of my counsel. The case will go on to-day. THE FEUARDENT-DI CESNOLA CASE. TESTIMONY OF DIXON B, ALLEY AND THE JANITOR

HENKEL. Yesterday was rather a lively day in the Feuardent-di Cesnola case. There were various passages at arms between counsel. Mr. Bangs wished to recall General di Cesnola to the stand in objecting Mr. Choute said nation on five points; and in objecting Mr. Choute said that Mr. Bangs had been afforded a week's oppor-General di Cesnola to the stand for further cross-examibrutal fashion. And after that the defendant had been called a second time. He protested against anything furwas so enamored as the sound of his own voice. The Court permitted General di Cesnola to be recalled in order that A. D. Savage might contradict his testimony on two

The session began with further examination of Mr.

Hutchings. Mr. Choate showed him a number of anonymous letters that had been sent to the defendant and the

or three unimportant points.

Museum trustees, but although he had seen one pre-viously, he did not recognize the handwriting. In re-sponse to questions of Mr. Bangs, the members of the | Proper | Department of the D sponso to question the process of the Meroscopic Society, in response to Mr. Bongs's call for Benjamin Errosan, the president of the Microscopic Society,

betray her daughter. Mrs. Cocks and Miss Totten were in court. The daughter is a pretty brunette and appears to be about twenty-two years old.

J. F. Williams opened the case for the plaintiff. He said that is the summer of 1881 Miss Totten met Cassius H. Read, then proprietor of the Hoffman House, at Far Rockaway, where he had a house. Mr. Read made advances to the young woman, and acquaintance ripened into intimacy, until, as Miss Totten declared, the two entered into an engagement of marriage. In September, 1881, Miss Totten returned to this city; she was sick and went to a house in Fourtcenth-st., where her mother was boarding. Mr. Rend salled frequently at the house. He was not satisfied with Miss Totton's physician, Dr. Currier, and urged that Dr. Susdorf, who had an office in the Hoffman House and was a friend of his, should be engaged, offering to pay the bills. This was done. Dr. Susdorf subjected his patient, so her was done. Dr. Susdorf subjected his patient, so her mother avers, to unnecessarily harsh treatment. At Mr. Read's suggestion, a flat in Ninth-ave, was hired, Mr. Read taking Miss Totten to her new home in his own carriage. Mrs. Cocks with her four other children also occupied the flat. Mr. Read continued his calls.

Dr. Susdorf advised Miss Totten to get married. If she proposed to marry Mr. Read, why not do so then? Miss Totten replied that she could not then marry, as Mr. Read's wife had not been dead a year, and furthermore she would not marry him while she was ill.

In January, 1°82, Miss Totten declares, Mr. Read betrayed her. In May Dr. Susdorf performed several operations, resulting in an abortion. Mr. Read hired a farnished house at No. 129 Fifth-ave., where Miss Totten was taken. Mr. Read called there until June last, and then discontinued his visits. Mr. Williams said that

Totten was taken. Mr. Read called there until June last, and then discontinued his visits. Mr. Williams said that the young woman is now paralyzed in the left side and is obliged to use crutches. He admitted that Mrs. Cocks had received from 8600 to 8700 in loans from Mr. Read.

General Roger A. Pryor, counsel, with Christopher Fine, for the defence, moved to dismiss the case on the ground that only one person could be instrumental in effecting the wrong charged. This was denied on the ground that conspiracy formed a part of the complaint. The defendants put in a general denial. The examination of witnesses will be begun this morning.

#### RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

\$6,666.

A jury before Justice Van Vorst in the Supreme Court yesterday gave a verdict of \$6,666 in favor of James Scott, a dry-goods merchant of Boston, in his suit against Mrs. Frederika Mandelbaum, of this city, for receiving stolen goods. On January 15, 1877, Mr. Scett's store, Nos. 571 and 573 Washington-st., Boston, was broken into by burglars and a large amount of goods was stolen, including twenty cashmere shawis and 2,000 yards of black silk dress goods. Michael Kurtz, otherwise known as "Sheeny Mike," was arrested for the burglary. Mr. Parsons—Did you not tell your wife that if she left you, she should not return?

Mr. De Meli—I told her I should begin divorce proceedings. I had not settled in my mind that she should not return. The doors were open for her.

Mr. De Meli—No. She consented readily to the marriage; she thought that the Drapers ought to give some money to help us along.

Mr. Parsons—Did your wife not frequently urge you to engage in some business, and be independent of your mother?

Mr. De Meli—No. She consented readily to the marriage; she thought that the Drapers ought to give some money to help us along.

Mr. Parsons—Did your wife not frequently urge you to engage in some business, and be independent of your by himself and two other men; that Mrs. Mandelbaum by himself and two other men; that Mrs. Mandelbaum and Herman Stout examined the goods at the Sixth-st. eighty-five cents a yard for the slik and \$5 each for the shawks; that she helped remove the name of Scott from some of the goods; and that she finally paid \$1,000 shawls; that she helped remove the name of Scott from some of the goods; and that she inally paid \$1,000 for the lot, which she and Stout took away. Mrs. Mandelbaum was arrested in 1881, and gave bonds in \$5,000. After the testimony of Mr. Scott and his clerk relative to the value of the goods—\$4,600—and the loss, Detective Jame R. Wood told how he assisted Detective Wiggin in arresting "Sheemy Mike" in Washington. While on their way to Boston "Mike" expressed a desire to see Mrs. Mandelbaum, believing he could recover a part of the stolen property. In response to a telegram sent by Wiggin, the defendant met "Mike" in Hariem, in company with a lawyer and an officer. The lawyer sought to secure the surrender of "Mike."

James Hoey, of Boston, swore that he had known Mrs. Mandelbaum for ten years. In 1877 she lived in Fifth-st. On March 4 of that year, the witness, in response to a message, went to Mrs. Mandelbaum's house with his wife, and found there John Stuart, Sarah Fox and Mrs. Mandelbaum for the years. In 1877 she lived in Fifth-st. On March 4 of that year, the witness, in response to a message, went to Mrs. Mandelbaum's house with his wife, and found there John Stuart, Sarah Fox and Mrs. Mandelbaum's house with his wife, and found there John Stuart, Sarah Fox and Mrs. Mandelbaum had so that Kurtz had wanted her to give back the goods, but that she had sold them. "She wanted me to go to Boston," Hoey said, "and secure 'Mike's release, She gave me \$500 and Stewart gave me a \$1,000 bond. I took the 11:30 train the next night for Boston. I there met slewart, who was one of the burghars." Hoey failed in his million and returned the money. Mrs. Mandelbaum had said that she paid \$1,700 for the goods and had to sell them quickly to escape detection. On cross-ezamination Hoey admitted that he had been arrested twice and that his wife was now in jail. Mrs. Mandelbaum had one to see Kuriz in Harlem, in response to the telegram, but admitted a long-standing acquaintance with him. Mrs. Mandelbaum's counsel did not sum

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, Jan. 23.—The proceedings of the United States Supreme Court to-day were as fel

error, agt. the Chacterists of the People No. 1207-Joseph Hurtado, plaintiff in error, agt. The People (the State of California. Argued, the matter of Jasper Var.

THE COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, Jan. 23 .- In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 28-John B. Johnson agt. Catherine Williams and Sophia W. Adams. Submitted for appointnt and argued for respon-

The following is the day calendar for Thursday, Jan Nos. 56, 58, 29, 60, 64, 65, 33 and 6d. COURT CALENDARS-JANUARY 24.

1142. 1428 b. 1405. 404 b. 1.443, 10.4, 717, 10.0, 743, 14.23, 40. 14.21, 14.78.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT-PART III. Before Donohue, J.—
Nos. 03.1, 742, 1.2-1, 1.2-8, 1000, 1104, 1843, 1.2-10, 1671, 1007, 1038, 804, 465, 3.22, 1100, 1514, 1617, 1518, 1320, 1531, 1534, 1535, 1036, 1637, 1538, 1534

o uay calendar SCPERIOU COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART I - Before Freedman -Nos. 1494, 1489, 610, 1201, 1180, 572, 583, 634, 211, 1198, 9 008. COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM-Before Daly, J.-No day ender
OMMOS PIEAS-TRIAL TERM-PART I.—Before Van Hoesen,
-(nase on-Cocks agt. Read. No day calendar,
-(omet on-Cocks agt. Read. No day calendar,
-(ometos Pieas-Equity Term-Before Van Brunt, J.—Case
-(19) No day calendar,
-(17) Court-Trial, Term-Part I.—Before Hall, J.—Nos.
-(20) 356, 214, 143, 695, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682,
-(181 683, 685, 686, 687,

the valley below or against the opposite mountain side.

It is impossible to conceive the enormity of the destructive power of a huge snow-aide until one follows in its wake down a mountain where it has cut a huge swarth through a heavy forest, hurled from their base gigantic boulders, scooped out of the channel of a frozen river, and deposited the entire debris in solid mass far up upon the opposite bank of the caffor. Miners have become expert in detecting the location and direction of impending alides, and are thus enabled to avoid them. They, however, become reckless or careless in estimating the time of their occurrence, and by passing over the field they expect to see move later on, are engulfed in its sudden breaking away, and are hurried to a death they might have escaped by the exercise of more patience. The web and Norwegian shoes enable the practiced operator to climb the mountains and swiftly descend them to the settlements, for mall or any necessaries of life which have not been previously supplied. The writer has often been surprised most agreeably at the preparations for comfortable and even luxurious living by men thus snow-bound in the mountains in different parts of the State, and in only a few instances has noticed any scarcity or lack of variety in the essentials of either comfort or rational enjoyment.

THE APPLEBY & JOHNSON STABLE,

#### THE APPLEBY & JOHNSON STABLE.

TURK TROUBLED WITH HIS TEETH-THE PROSPECTS OF LADY ATHOL-SAID TO BE BETTER THAN

LOUISETTE. Lucien O. Appleby, of the well-known racing firm of Appleby & Johnson, said to a TRIBUNE reporter on Tuesday that he and his partner felt that they were taking root in the racing world. "We have built a beautiful stable just outside of Monmouth Park," he continued. "The ground belonged to our trainer, Lewis Stuart. It will accommodate thirty horses, though at present we have only sixteen stalls, which are filled by horses that are in winter training if you may call it so. We have others in Kentucky at Mr. Swigert's place. Girasol is there. We find our new quarters so convenient in every way, and so suitable for racing stock that we in-tend to transfer from the famous Blue Grass region every animal we own. You come in good time for information, for the trainer was up to-day about Turk. His mouth is causing him trouble, and Stuart came up about a dentist. He has not been able to eat for the past day or so. Of course we don't think anything of that, because all threeyear-olds have trouble with their teeth."

"How many three-year-olds have you?" "Quite a string. We have Orator, who is heavily engaged. He is finely bred, by III-Used out of Olitipa, and you know what a mare she was. And we have Confusion, by Glenelg out of Blunder, and then Turk. Then as to fillies, we have Lady Athol, who is spiendidly bred. She is by Glen Athol out of Marguerite. Now Glen Athol is a son of Blair Athol, a very fine Derby winner, and an ex-cellent sire, and Marguerite is a Lexington-bred mare. So you see she unites the blood of Blair Athol, Lexington and Glencoe, a tremendous cross. Swigert is wild about her and offers us a big price for her as a brood mare when she breaks down. But we shall keep her at Monmouth

her and offers us a big price for hef as a brood mare when she breaks down. But we shall keep her at Monmouth Fark for the same purpose for ourselves. We never ran her. She was troubled with gouly ankies last year but all that is over now, and her feet are as clean as a whistle. We think her a little bit the best filly in the world."

"What about Louisette!"

"Louisette is an excellent filly, but I don't think her the equal of Lady Athol. Everybody knows about her, otherwise I would not talk so freely. But the fact is the Kentuckians are wild about her, and they know form and breeding. She will make her first appearance at Jenome Park at the Spring Meeting. Then we have Miss Fringrose, who is out of Lady Mentmore by III-Used. Charm we sold. That rather winds up our three-year-olds. We have Forester and Turco and Jack of Hearts, aged horses, and we are coing to run them tor handicaps and weightforage races. But we do not intend to have anything to do with cup races. It is true emough, as you might easily say, that we have no cup horses, but if we had, if Carnation had not died, we would not have entered her. It is not worth any man's while to run the chance of breaking-down a good horse for a paltry \$1,000 or \$1,500. The Chicago association adds \$4,000. That, of course, would be an inducement."

"Here you any good two-year-olds!"

"We have Godifellow, by Longfellow out of Gold Ring, and she was by Ringgold."

"You have a punning system of naming your horses. Confusion out of Blunder, Goldfellow, etc."

"That's our system. It's better than duplicating names, which is one of the nuisances of realing. Goldfellow is

"You have a punning system of naming your horses. Confusion out of Blunder, Goldfellow, etc."
"That's our system, It's better than duplicating names, which is one of the nuisances of racing. Goldfellow is entered for most of the big things at the Fall Meeting in Jerome Park, and for all the great two-year-old races at Monmouth Park and Sheepshead Bay. Then we have Mentmore, out of Lady Mentmore by Kingdsher. That makes him a full brother to Rica. And we have Rocket, out of Marguerite by Lisboh. Then we have Sussex, Polo. Contessa and Error. The two last are fillies. Error is out of Blunder. All those were bought as yearings. Next year we shall race some two-year olds of our own breeding."

#### A HOME PROTECTION PARTY.

of the Prohibition Home Protection Party have issued an favor of the prohibition by the National Government, in layor of the prombition by the National Government, in its Constitution and laws, and its treatles with other Gov-ernments, of the manufacture, sale or supply, importation or exportation of alcoholic beverages in any form, dis-tilled or fermented, to send delegates to a Presidential convention to be held in Pittsburg, May 21.

# CHANGES IN THE BROOKS COMET.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 22 .- E. E. Barnard, astronmer of Vanderbilt University, reports remarkable changes in the Brooks comet on the nights of January 20 and 21. On Sunday night the nucleus was surrounded by

# DISPUTED OWNERSHIP OF OIL LANDS.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 23 .- A special term of the court has been called in Forest County to try a great ejectment case and decide the ownership of a valuable tract of oil territory situated in Home township, contains 600 acres. There are on the property at steast ten first-class producing oil wells, and the oil already profits of the county of first-class producing oil wells, and the oil already profuced in the hands of a receiver is estimated at 200,000 barrels. The history of the case is of great length, the present litigation dating back to the year 1827, when the property was of little value and sold to pay the taxes. The claimants are C. E. Clark and Leroy Judd, of Leadville, Col., and the desendants in the ejectment proceeding is the Balliown oil Company. The value of the property in dispute is a half million.

# THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23. A better tone pervaded the petroleum market o-day than has been apparent for some time. The openng prices were the lowest of the day, and before long raders scented the promise of an improvement and began to cover their "short " sales, and even to go "long." The improvement was little opposed by the "bear" party, as faith in lower prices still rules the larger part o' the trade. In the last haif-hour the price rose to \$1 10 s, and the close was fully steady at a reaction of only seent.

The range of prices and the total dealings were as

Con. Ex. 108% 

#### STATE OF TRADE. DOMESTIC MARKETS.

356,000 bush.; Corn. 55,000 bush.

Bostox, Mass., Jan. 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn dull; Steamer Yellow, 66,267c; Steamer Mired, 64. Oats quiet; No. 1 White, 45 \(\frac{1}{2}\)delta 6c; No. 2 White, 43 \(\frac{1}{2}\)delta 4c; No. 3 White, 42 \(\frac{1}{2}\)delta 6c. Shorts and Middlings unchanged. Provisions quiet. Prime Pork, \$14. Beef, Mess. \$12; Extra Mess., \$12 50 \(\frac{1}{2}\)Star Plate, \$13 50 \(\frac{1}{2}\)Star Psmily and Extra, \$15. Lard—Sales at \$9. Hame—Sales, \$12 \(\frac{1}{2}\)Tillye. Butter aleady; Fresh made, \$3c. Cheese firm; Good to Choice, \$15^\text{0}\) \$14\(\frac{1}{2}\)C. Eggs firm: fresh Eastern, \$3\(\frac{1}{2}\)Act. Receipts—Flour, \$0.00 blish, and \$6.00 sacks; Corn. \$2,000 blish, Wheat, 5,000 blish, Oats, 6,500 blish; Shorts, 8,500 blish; Barley, \$25 blish.

5.000 bbls, and 5.000 sacks; Corn, 25.000 bush. Wheat, 5.000 bush.; Oats, 6.500 bush.; Shorts, 5.500 bush.; Barley, 225 bush.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat, steady; Casi, \$1.02 March, \$1.04; receipts, 5.500 bush.; shipments, none. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 51.4351 bush.; shipments, none. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 51.4351 bush.; shipments, none. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 51.4351 bush.; shipments, none. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 51.4351 bush.; slipments, none. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 51.4351 bush.; slipments, none. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 51.4351 bush.; slipments, slipme

bush; Rye, 4,700 bush; Bariey, 28,000 bush. Milwauker, Jan. 23.—Floor quet and unchanged, west; No. 2 Milwaukee, cash, 89 sc; January 89 sc; Fe 89 sc; March, 80 sc; April 61 sc; January 89 sc; Fe 89 sc; March, 80 sc; April 61 sc; May, belg. Corr. No. 2, 54 st 54c. Oata Bigher, No. 2, 82 sc; Rye high I. 50 sq 56c; No. 2 6c; March, 69c; No. 2 8 spring Extra. Provisions in higher, Mess Pork, 815 35 cash and 34 y; 82 0 May. Lant—Frime. Steam, 88 59 cash and 34 y; 82 0 May. Sweet Pickied Hams. 194 211 sc; Lant—Frime. Steam, 88 59 cash and 34 y; 82 0 May. Sweet Pickied Hams. 194 211 sc; Lant—Frime. Steam, 88 59 cash and arty; 82 0 May. Sweet Pickied Hams. 194 211 sc; Lant—Frime. Steam, 82 50 cash and 17 sc; Lant—Frime. Steam, 83 50 cash and arty; 82 00 May. Sweet Pickied Hams. 194 211 sc; Lant—Frime. 195 20 policies. Plour, 9,000bls; Wheat, 25,000 bush; 11,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 bush; Wheat bush; Barley, 10,000 bush.

# EUROPEAN PRODUCE MARKETS.

EUROPEAN PRODUCE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOT, Jan. 23-Provisions-Bacon-Cumberland Cut, 20e; Long Clear Middles, 42s. 64; Short Clear Middles, 42s. 64; Short Clear Middles, 42s. 66, per cwt. Beef, 95s. 0d. for cutra Indian Mess, Prime Mess, 64s. Pork-Prime Mess, Eastern, 74s; Western, 64s. Lard-American, 45s. 6d; Prime Western, 44s. 6d, Butter, 199s. per cwt. for finest United States. Choese-American Choice, 69s. 0d. Wheat-Now Western Winter, 7s. 1ed. Corn-Mixed old, 5s. 5bd.; do. new, 6s. 8d. Produce-Spirits of Turpenine, 25s. 6d ar 26s. do., at London, 25s. 6d, per cwt. Refined Perroleum, 75d. per gallon. Clover Seed-American Red, 48s. 255s. per cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 23.-Produce-Linseed Oil, £19 15s. 2£20 5s. per ton. Refined Petroleum, 63d. 27%s per sallon. Spirits of Turpenine, 25s. 6d. per cwt. Frovisions-Lard, 45s. per cwt. for American. Sugar, 21s. 22is. 3d. per cwt. for Coba Centrifugal pulverining 86°, and 18s. 218s. 6d. for Cuba Muscowalo fair refining a god.

HAVIE, Jan. 23.-Wilcox's Lard closed at 57 francs 75 cts. times per 60 kilos.

ANTWERF, Jan. 23.-Petroleum, Fine Pale American, 21 francs 12 c centimes spaid and 21 francs 25 centimes sellers.

Wilcox's Lard closed at 111 francs per 100 kilos.

BREXEN, Jan. 23.-Petroleum, 8 marks 40 ptennips.

# REAL ESTATE.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1884. The following sale was made at the Exchange Salesroom to-day: By J. L. Wells.

1 2-story frame building, with 3 lots, No 614 13 tth-st, s.s. 231.6 w of Willis-ave, each lot 25x100; F.E. RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS, NEW-YORK CITY. Washington at, No 609; Mary Baldwin to Wm Hogen

The foreign markets for refined off are easier; but here, while the decline in crude has discouraged purchases, prices are held steady at 9½ cents per gallon.

FEATURES OF THE CHICAGO MARKETS.

A DECLINE IN WHEAT AND CORN—AN ADVANCE IN PROVISIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Wheat to-night is going at 96% cents for 'May, and corn at 58 cents for the same month. At one time to-day wheat was selling at 98% cents, and corn at 59½ cents. The feeling to-night is weak "Didn't I tell you it was a soda-water bulget" said Mr. Brega to-light. "Didn's I tell you that there was no good in this wheat! There has been no foreign demand for this spring wheat of ours since 1875. Every bushel of it shipped has been consigned. The last that was shipped was sent out in 1882 by Armour and some of it is for sale at Liverpool now." Mr. Brega is a "beat" and his declamation to-night fairly illustrates the way the "bears" red. They are exuitant They sold wheat to-night or the call where the principal break occurred in just as large lots as buyers could be found for. They were sellers on the curb, and unless their feelings change between this and morning they are likely to start in selling just as vigorouely to-morrow morning Early in the morning provisions began to advance under large purchases by Cuilalay & Stevens pressumably for